

U. S. DIPLOMATS J. S. ATTITUDE

Unanimous That Time Is
Not Ripe for Peace or
Mediation.

WILSON WATCHING SITUATION CLOSELY

Active Efforts for Settlement of
War, However, at Com-
plete Standstill.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The diplo-
mats representing the Allies exhibit an
unmistakable feeling of satisfaction
over the attitude of this government in
the matter of furthering peace in Eu-
rope, which now is one of complete in-
activity.

Both White House and State Depart-
ment officials admit that their efforts
in that direction are at a stand-
still. The President is holding his time
for a definite step is taken by one of
the belligerents to warrant him in re-
solving his offer of mediation, and
while he is keeping a close watch on
the situation, he believes there is noth-
ing new to warrant any step whatever
on the part of the government, or even the
resumption of the informal peace conversa-
tions abroad which American ambassa-
dors have been conducting.

Active Secretary Robert Lansing
admits to-day that the message received
from Ambassador Gerard giving his
views on the situation is not yet a
step toward any American action, and
that the subject has not been discussed
with the foreign ambassadors.

While the message from Mr. Gerard
regarding the "Chancellor's" remarks
regarding the United States ought to
be a step toward any American action,
it was alleged, it is not yet a
step toward any American action, and
that the subject has not been discussed
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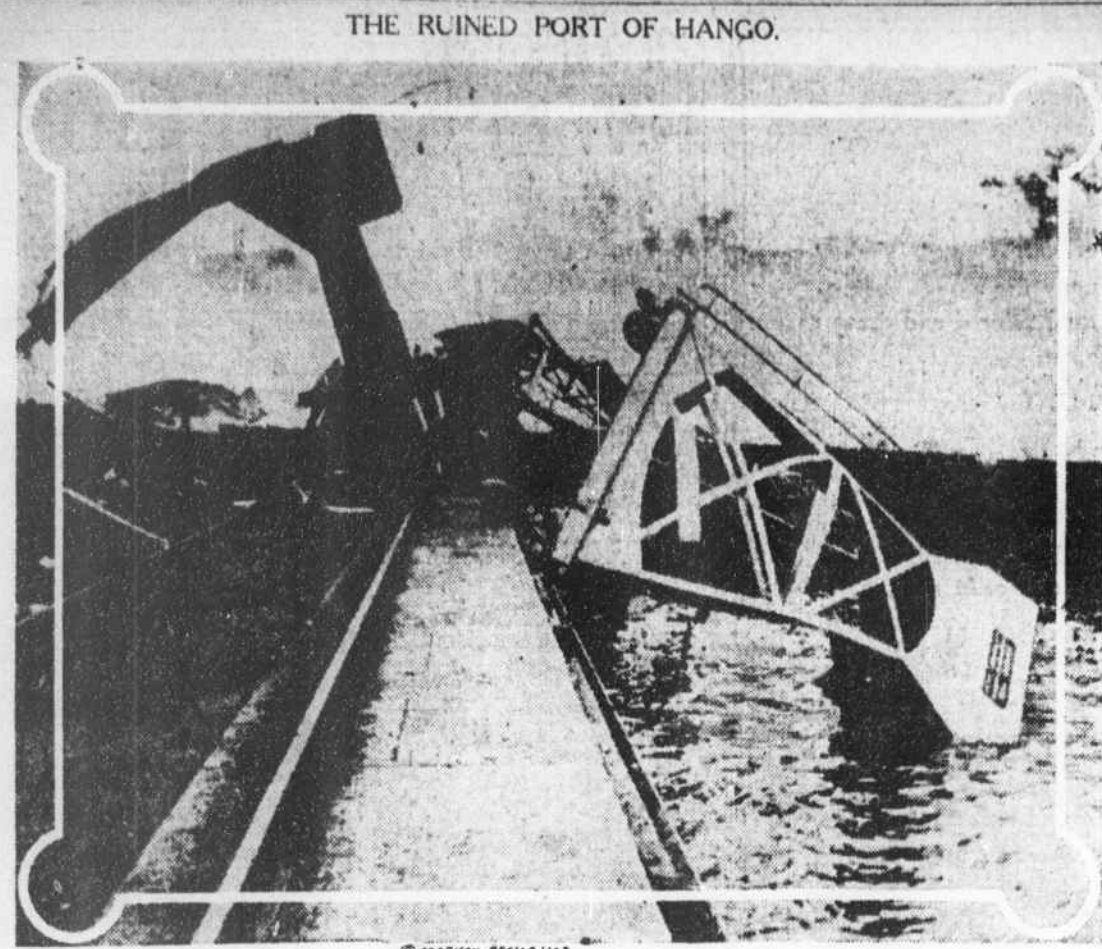
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Terminus of the railway from Petrograd along the north shore of the Gulf of Finland. The port and station were destroyed by the Russians to prevent their falling into the hands of the Germans.

WARRING NATIONS' SHIPS ACTIVE IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD

London, Sept. 19.—Both the American Embassy and the legation of the Netherlands in London are negotiating with the British Admiralty to bring about the release of the steamer Ryndam, of the Holland-America Line, now detained at Queenstown. The Ryndam was taken to Queenstown by a British warship while on her way from New York to Rotterdam. She has on board twenty-three Americans, including Captain Augustine McIntyre, U. S. A., who was on his way to the Continent as a military observer of the war.

READY TO POUNCE ON TURKISH SQUADRON.
Naples, Sept. 19.—The steamer Favignana has arrived here from the Orient with a report that the Russian Black Sea fleet, comprising twenty units, is cruising off the entrance of the Bosporus, ready to attack the Turkish squadron if it should leave the Golden Horn.

ESCAPES CAPTURE BY ZIGZAG COURSE.
London, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Lourenço Marques, East Africa, tells of the trip of the German-Austrian steamer Zieten and her efforts to escape capture. The Zieten sailed from Australia for Southampton with 185 passengers, of whom 145 were British and some Americans. She was convoyed by the German cruiser Konigsberg as far as the coast of Arabia. The Zieten then proceeded in a zigzag course to Mozambique and landed her passengers there, whence they were shipped on the liner Beira, which arrived in Lourenço Marques.

GREEK FLAG FAILS TO SAVE AUSTRIAN LINER.
Rome, Sept. 19.—Warships cruising in the Adriatic have captured an Austrian steamer flying the Greek flag and loaded with arms and ammunition destined for Albania.

AUSTRIAN DREADNAUGHT BADLY DAMAGED.
London, Sept. 19.—A dispatch to "The Evening News" from Venice says that one side of the Austrian dreadnaught Viribus Unitis was badly damaged in a fight in the Adriatic.

The Viribus Unitis is one of four ships constituting the largest type of the Austrian navy. She has a displacement of 20,000 tons and carries a crew of 1,600 men. Her armament consists of 12 12-inch and 12 6-inch guns, 18 12-pounders and 4 torpedo tubes.

AUSTRIAN FLEET STILL AT POLA.
Rome, Sept. 19.—Dispatches to Rome newspapers declare that the Austrian fleet is still lying in the canal behind the fortifications at Pola. The navy yard at Monfalcone is hurrying the completion of the armament of a cruiser and a torpedo boat which were not finished when the war broke out.

PEACE ANSWER CAUSES SURPRISE

Readiness to Treat with
Allies Held To Be Shown
by German Chancellor.

Rome, Sept. 19.—The copy of the German Chancellor to President Wilson's peace inquiry has created surprise here. The surprise is that the German Chancellor has created surprise here. The surprise is that the German Chancellor has created surprise here.

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GERMANS RESPECT ART COLLECTIONS

No Injury Done to Famous
Old Royal Treasures
at Chantilly.

BUT THEY WRECK
FRENCH CHURCHES

Cathedrals Built 800 Years Ago,
Wantonly Destroyed to
Terrify People.

By C. INMAN BARNARD.
(Paris Correspondent of The New York Tribune.)

Paris, Sept. 19.—Ellie Berger, the curator of the Chantilly Museum, in an official report to the French Academy, states that the Germans during their two days' occupation of Chantilly did no injury to the art treasures in the Condé Museum, the property be-
longing to the Duc d'Anjou, the head of the budget be not debated at that time.

"At the close of the session he told me confidentially that a new siege gun was in consideration. General Schalk, he said, had recently requested that a word be said about the matter in the budget commission. Not even the officers, they declared, knew of what was being done.

Gun Does Not Wear Out.
"The request of the General Staff was observed. Then work on the new gun began. A number of them are already at the front and others are in the arsenals. Six weeks ago, as a member of the commission on arms, I was in a gun factory, and was informed that any number of them could be produced in a very brief time, not to mention the great supply on hand.

"I asked whether these guns were themselves out quickly, and was assured by an expert that there are no such things in the world to wear out a single gun."

Chicago, Sept. 19.—Louis Gathmann, a German resident of Chicago, is said to have invented the new German siege gun and has secured a patent for it. The results to Belgium and French fortifications.

Refused by United States.
This Chicago invention is said to have been rejected by the United States government, except for coast defense, after a series of tests held at the Sandy Hook experiment station in 1908.

The inventor is said to have taken his device to Germany, and later to have sold it to the Krupp.

At Crepy-en-Valois the Collegiate Church of St. Thomas, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is completely destroyed; also the Church of St. Denis, with its ancient wood carvings.

At Soissons one of the beautiful spires of the Church of St. John des Vignes has been knocked down by shells. The eastern chapel of Soissons Cathedral, with its double windows, is a heap of ruins. So also is the Abbey of Notre Dame.

This destruction at Soissons, an unfortified town, was apparently done solely to terrify the inhabitants, the town being unfortified.

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HUGE SIEGE GUNS SURPRISE OF WAR BY LLOYD GEORGE

Existence Kept So Secret
Only Few in Germany
Knew of It.

SPILLS DOOM OF
ALL FORTRESSES

German Declares Single Weapon
Would Destroy Every Fort
in the World.

Berlin, Sept. 19.—It is still too early to attempt to draw general predictions concerning war in the future upon what the progress of the present war has been. The present war, however, does seem fairly justified already. That is that the day of fortresses has passed.

The new 12-centimetre (16.8-inch) siege gun of the German forces appears to have demonstrated its ability to demolish the strongest fortifications ever made. Pictures of the demolition at Liege bear striking testimony to the power of this new arm. A single projectile demolished the outer wall of the fortress, and the mass of the fort's defenders.

This new siege gun has been the surprise of the war. It has been repeatedly asserted that no nation has any secret weapon, and that the possession of all other important weapons, but events have proved not only that the existence of this terrible weapon was not known to foreign nations, but that only a limited number of high army officials in all Germany had so much as heard of it. A member of the Reichstag, whose name is not given, is quoted as follows in a German paper:

Reichstag Kept Ignorant.
"The fact that the German army possessed such a gun was as much of a surprise to the German as to the foreigner, for its construction and nature were kept secret, as the situation demanded, so that even in the empire only a limited number knew about it. When the trials were finished and it was ready to be put into service, the new gun, the problem presented itself of making this wonderful work of war without attracting any attention.

"More than forty officers participated in the preliminary discussion over the preparation of the military budget for the consideration of the Reichstag. When the subject of 'arms' was reached the head of the budget be not debated at that time.

"At the close of the session he told me confidentially that a new siege gun was in consideration. General Schalk, he said, had recently requested that a word be said about the matter in the budget commission. Not even the officers, they declared, knew of what was being done.

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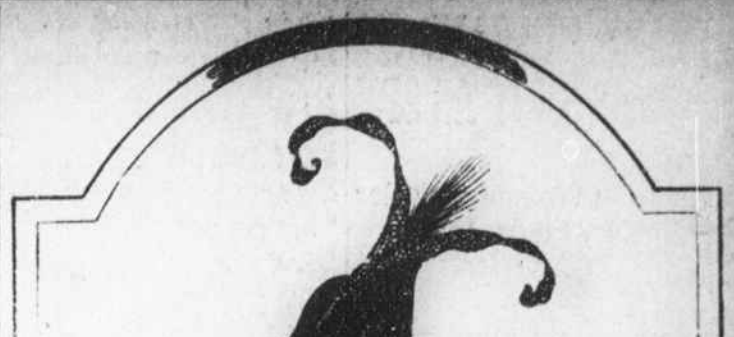
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J. M. Gidding & Co. La premiere exposition de la mode d'automne Suits·Coats·Wraps Gowns·Blouses Millinery·Furs

Displays embrace practically every mode of the moment from such noted artists as

Paquin, Premet, Doucet, Lanvin, Callot, Douillet, Cheruit, Linker, Bernard, Courtisien, George, Varon, Madeleine, Talbot, Lewis, Reboux, Louison and Marie Louise.

Fifth Avenue at 46th St.
New York

from the two army positions and the extraordinary German charge, is typical of a series of German encounters reaching from Buisserie far over the French border. In every case the Germans testify that the French soldiers have acted with great individual bravery, but in every case something has been lacking. In Buisserie, and in a number of other encounters, the French, according to German officers, relied too much upon their artillery. In many other battles their infantry, strong in itself, has not been properly supported by cavalry. It is the German opinion that the French lack preparedness, good generalship and perfect co-ordination.

In the battle of Buisserie the losses were heavy on both sides, but it is impossible to give definite figures. Fifty French prisoners, including two officers, were taken.

WORK FOR MANY
AT SANDRINGHAM

London, Sept. 19.—King George has given instructions that planting be undertaken at Sandringham on a large scale, thus affording employment for a considerable number of men. The King also has given permission for a certain amount of the royal estate to be placed at the disposal of the Cambridge University School of Forestry for purposes of experiment and demonstration.

B. & O. EXPRESS DERAILED
Six Persons on New York-St.
Louis Train Injured.

Philadelphia, Sept. 19.—The Baltimore & Ohio express train which left New York at 6:50 p. m. for St. Louis, was derailed at Woodlyn, ten miles south of Philadelphia, to-night, and six persons were injured, none seriously.

Most of them were hurt by shattered glass. A baggage car, two day coaches and two sleepers left the rails. The cause of the derailment is not known.

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COUGHS, SORE THROAT
COLDS

"New cures come and go but Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics live for ever—I have used them for 25 years with best results" a Los Angeles correspondent writes.

To break up a Cold in record time, take "Seventy-seven" at the first sneeze or shiver.

If you wait till your bones begin to ache, till the Cold becomes settled and hangs on, it may take longer.

Two sizes, 25c. and \$1.00, at all druggists or mailed.

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